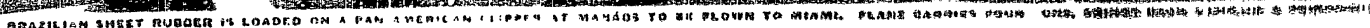


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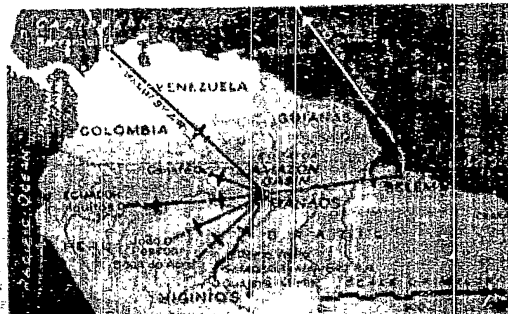


Photographs for LIFE by Tom McAvoy

The "Battle of Rubber" being waged by Brazil is probably the biggest story in all South America. To cover it, LIFE sent Photographer Tom McAvoy and Correspondent Holland McCombs into the jungles of the upper Amazon. They followed the recruits of the "rubber army" from the sequestered village to the ghost town of Manaus, once the rubber industry's native capital, and on up to the headwaters of the Amazon. They got bitten by insects such as they had never

McLukey's pictures of this organization are shown on the following pages.

The Brazilian Government of President Vargas is determined to get out the nation at the lowest possible cost, and the U. S. is doing everything it can to help. This means the cancellation of a contract, beside which the American West was a shining dream. The U. S. Rubber Company, the corporation and the Office of the Chief of the Inter-American Affairs, the U. S. American with its many engineers and its many more and more, are working for the U. S. Rubber Company.



RUBBER BOICES OUT OF BRAZIL, BY AMAZON AND PLANE ROUTE



How to say that is shown new word is (shown) by F. S. Harper
Handwritten at Mexico where New method is to make

BEST RUBBER MUST TRAVEL 1,000 MILES DOWN AMAZON

dash with improved peeling knife which boosts output 50%.
Hope is that new men will teach new methods to old hands

The best rubber in Brazil and in the world is often

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}^{(n)}_{\text{res}}(2, n^2) &= \{T \in \mathcal{A}^{(n)}(2, n^2) : T \text{ is a } (2, n^2)\text{-tree with } n \text{ vertices and } n^2 \text{ edges}\} \\ &= \{T \in \mathcal{A}^{(n)}(2, n^2) : T \text{ is a } (2, n^2)\text{-tree with } n \text{ vertices and } n^2 \text{ edges}\} \end{aligned}$$

The latex, a milky fluid, coagulates over smoke and is built up on a paddle. Recruit Octavio Cabral, 24, from Ceará (top).

drought in the coast state of Ceará and many of the
farmers there were about ready for anything. They
the army of rubber," whose

[illegible]



atches a veteran. Both carry rifles, shoot their own game. This wild rubber of platoon is better than "lane" rubber

three months to learn just how to shave the rubber tree bark so as to break the latex tubes but not the latex vessels.

For his labor the recruit will get a little over 20¢ a pound for his rubber, or possibly \$13 a week. He will do the cutting at dawn and then spend the afternoon hunting, fishing or nutting. If he is careful with his wild trees, which would be the case of a Malayan rubber planter, they will last his lifetime. He may cut



Rubber row in Manao (new spelling not recognized by the natives). Manao shows piles of rubber bunks split for grad-

ing. The light colored rubber is the most valuable, because it has the fewest impurities, has been most thoroughly cured

not only the *Hevea Brasiliensis*, but the inferior *Mangrove* and *Castilloa* rubber trees. In fact, he is fighting the war as effectively as a munitions worker and far more dangerously. But the rubber has almost as hard a time getting out of the jungle as the worker has getting into it. The 100-mile trip down the Amazon River to the coast is a long and dangerous one. Elsewhere, the little rubber plants wait for a launch to come down the river and take them

until there may be a line of 20 boats. When one has reached its destination, it merely casts off. A few tons of special slab rubber come out in a hurry by supply plane. When the rubber finally reaches the coastal port of Belém, it begins the even more hazardous sea trip to the U.S., which has a contract for all Brazil's rubber except what Brazil needs (about 10,000 tons a year). In the end, this rubber may find itself bouncing along the roads of Europe on a U.S. Army jeep.

THE BATTLE OF RUBBER

A "bloody" of armed rubber tappers was shown at Belen in the mountains of rubber. It is a picture of the American Indians in the process of making the last lap to the Belen from their own country.



Creator of the "Rubber Army" was Brazil's Economic Mobilizer João Alberto Lima de Barros, called João Albo (o). Here he visits the *iravos* in camp at São Luiz, peers at a worker in a hammock. He told them again and again that they were "*soldados de borracha*" (soldiers of rubber) fighting a real war.



On the rubber front, 1,100 miles up the Amazon, warriors join by night to fight the *iravos* on the *serripal* (rubber outpost and trading post). These men and the *iravos* are *clique* around *serripal*, but others are testing far out in the jungle, some in *campes* *monte*.

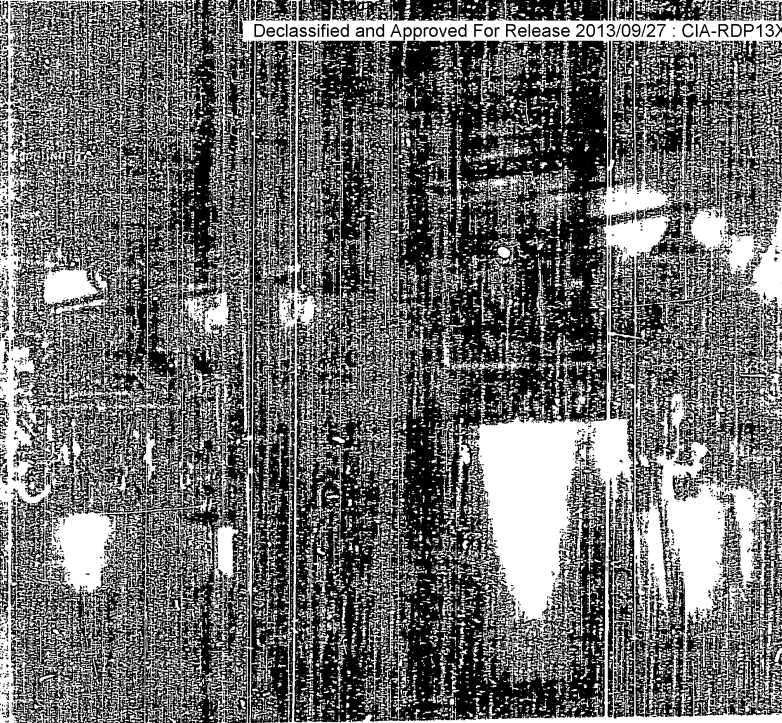


American Amazon boss is Reed Chambers (center), of U. S. Rubber Development Corp. (EDC), here conferring in Belém with John Shorro (left) and Colonel Barata, Interventor of the State of Para. Chambers commanded the Ruckelshacker squadron in World War I. In Para a man is a terrible hurry.



The battle against disease is the first stage of the battle for rubber. Here a Brazilian doctor of the River Amazonian service takes blood pressure of scared José Pereira in hut in Rio Negro. A million patients a year are needed for every ranch for medicine.

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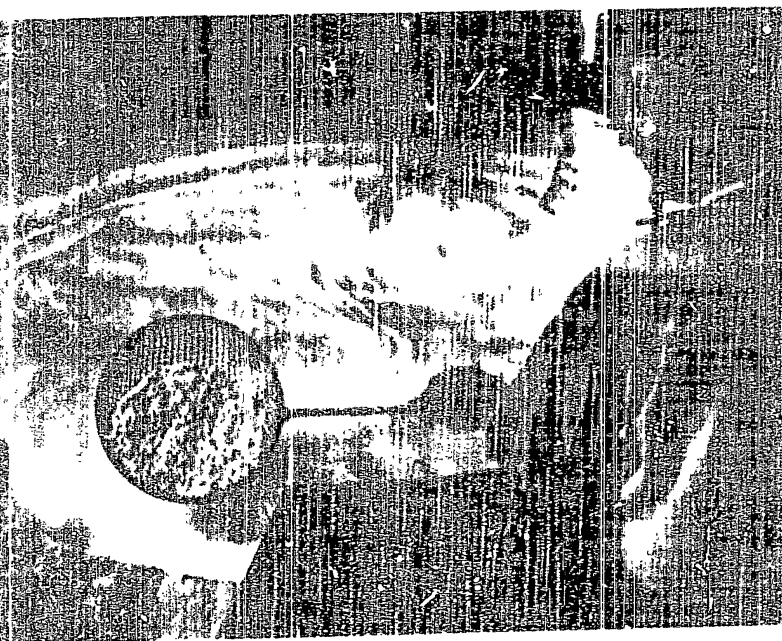
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WALDO SEMON CARVES A TEST SAMPLE FROM
A SYNTHEIC RUBBER PRODUCED BY ARL-TECH



617, the Duke stops to question one of the Blacks. Negro wears who
in y clothes in tuns. He refused to pose holding any wet. (D. L. L. Governor

the rest at a...
got the... back were to...

TUNISIAN WAR ENDS

Final enemy rout is fruit of six-month campaign

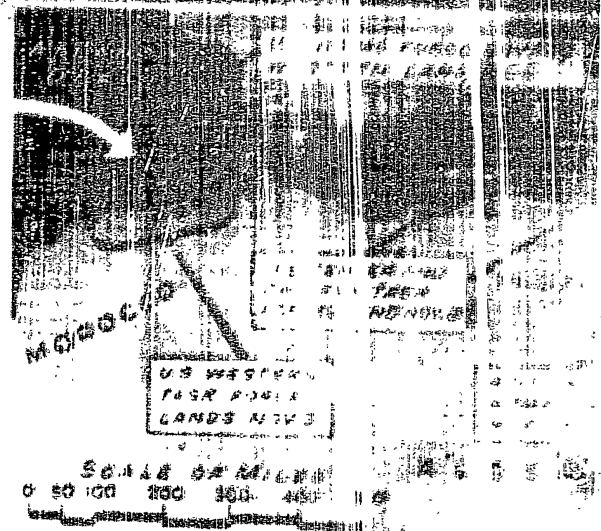
On May 12, just six months and four days after the initial Allied landings in North Africa, the battle of Tunisia came to a happy end. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had fled to the fortress of El Djafer. Colonel General Jürgen von Arnim had been taken prisoner and forced to swallow the bitter pill of unconditional surrender. Captured with him were 200,000 German soldiers and 100,000 battered Axis soldiers. For the second time in World War II, a great German army had crumbled in an unmitigated, definitive and irretrievable defeat. First time: Stalingrad.

For the men of General Anderson's First Army of Eisenhower's American forces and General Juin's French, the victory of May 12 marked the conclusion of a half year of difficult and often disheartening struggle in the barren wet mountains of Tunisia. To the veteran desert rats of Montgomery's Eighth Army it brought the sweet rewards of nearly three years of lonely, sometimes apparently hopeless, battering in the sands of Libya and Egypt.

Now with the last Axis gun in North Africa silenced and the last Axis soldier captured or dead, the vast outline of the strategy which produced this triumph became comprehensible. Events which had seemed baffling or frustrating last winter fell logically in place. Montgomery's massive attack against Rommel's close at El Alamein in October 22 was the promontory round is of the campaign. Three weeks later, as Rommel fell back, the Americans landed at Sicily, Calabrian and Algiers, and the second arm of the pincers hurried far to the west. Inevitably, in 11 months, the trap closed, as shown in the series of battle maps at right.

Significantly for the future, the ultimate triumph was more than a military feat. It was a victory for United Nations friendship. On the shoulders of General Eisenhower, commander in chief of all Allied land, sea and air forces in North Africa, stood the symbol of military history. It was the first American move to hold a position of honor in the hands of British fighting men. It was a masterpiece of strategy and execution.

General Eisenhower did not fail. Thanks to his skill and leadership, the brilliant men of Alexander Montgomery's Eighth Army and the American First Army were able to achieve the superlative victory. It was an acquisition for the task of the



Initial landings of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA

COX RAPP'S LIST
OF
PERSONS WHO
CAN OUT INTO
CENTRAL AMERICA

[illegible]

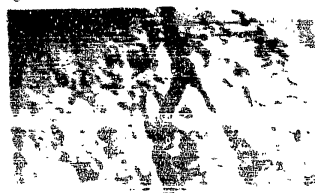
A black and white map of the Gulf Coast of Mexico, showing military movements. The map includes labels for several cities: Toluca, Mazatlán, Puerto Vallarta, Acapulco, and Cape Horn. Arrows indicate movement from Toluca towards Mazatlán and from Acapulco towards Puerto Vallarta. A box at the bottom left contains the text: "9 DIVISIONS OF BRITISH 8th ARMY JOIN BRITISH 1st ARMY". Another box at the bottom right contains the text: "IN THE NORTH".

三月五日、六日、七日、八日、九日、十日、十一日、十二日、十三日、十四日、十五日、十六日、十七日、十八日、十九日、二十日、二十一日、二十二日、二十三日、二十四日、二十五日、二十六日、二十七日、二十八日、二十九日、三十日。

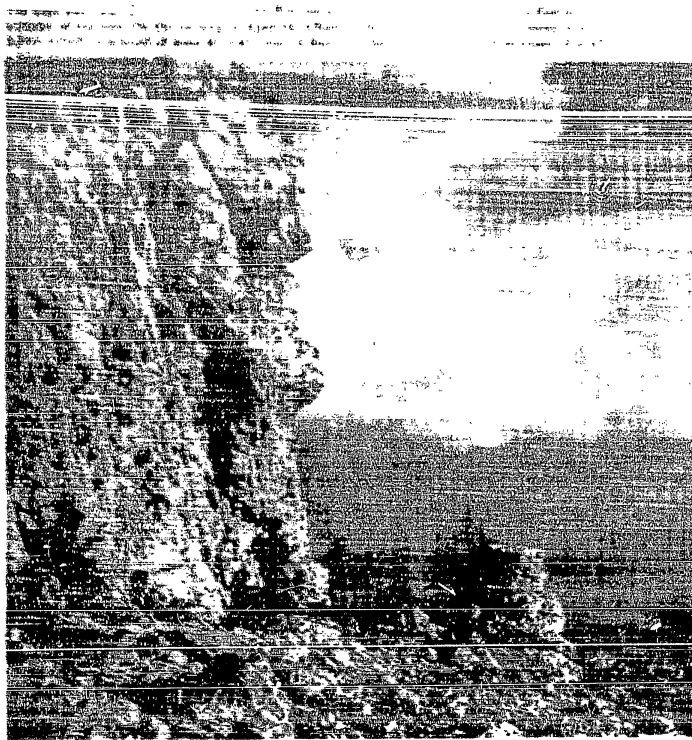


The Cape Bon "massacre"

victims of the war in Vietnam. A...
fighter plane... of a... the...



**ENEMY COLLAPSE WAS SWIFT,
SURPRISING AND INGLORIOUS**



Long Step Hill was a great bastion which guarded the approaches to Tunis. Until its rugged slopes were invested, lower hills around it and valleys below were useless to Allies.

Hence soldiers said a month ago: "As Long Step goes, so goes Tunis." The Allied attack on the hill began April 24 with a massive artillery barrage. By April 26 the hill was

ENEMY COLLAPSE WAS SWIFT, SURPRISE AND UNEXPECTED

The end of the Axis fight in North Africa came with a suddenness and a final collapse of the enemy which was unexpected and surprising. The collapse was swift and unexpected. The enemy's position was so weak that it was a matter of time before it would fall. The Allied forces had been building up their strength and were now ready to strike. The enemy's collapse was a result of the Allied forces' superior tactics and the enemy's own mistakes. The Allied forces had been fighting a hard battle, but they had not been able to break through the enemy's defenses. However, the enemy's collapse was a result of the Allied forces' superior tactics and the enemy's own mistakes. The Allied forces had been fighting a hard battle, but they had not been able to break through the enemy's defenses. However, the enemy's collapse was a result of the Allied forces' superior tactics and the enemy's own mistakes.

NESCAFÉ

The Armed Forces continue to receive almost all of the Nescafé that we manufacture. Therefore, the quantities that are available each month to our civilian customers are very small, and Nescafé appears only occasionally in grocery stores.

We are glad that Nescafé is able to play an important part in satisfying and stimulating our fighting forces—yet we regret that it is necessary to disappoint our civilian consumers. We know our customers will take satisfaction in the thought that the package of Nescafé that is not available today is serving some fellow or relative in the military service.

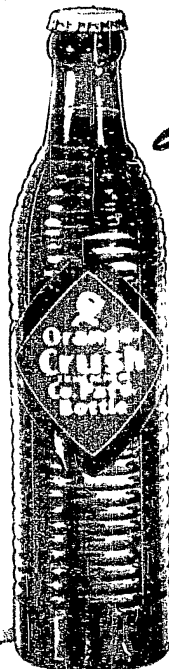
Naturally we are eagerly looking forward to the day when there will be Peace for all.

A Nestlé product, composed of equal parts of skillfully brewed soluble coffee and added carbohydrates (dextrins, maltose and dextrose) added solely to protect the flavor.



SAY IT WITH WAR BOMBS

© NESTLÉ'S MILK PRODUCTS, INC. • NEW YORK, U.S.A. •



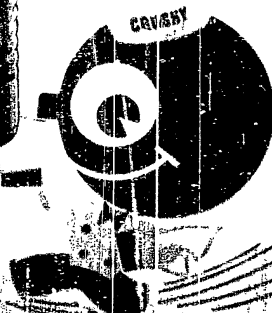
RUSH! RUSH!

For Orange-Crush

1 M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CARBONATED BEVERAGE

There's wholesome quick energy in a bottle of Orange Crush, the carbonated beverage with the fresh fruit flavor. Pick Orange Crush today... you'll enjoy it!



The juice of delicious ripe Valencia oranges, the delicate tang of orange-peel, the zing of citric acid from lemon-juice, and syrup of sugar with filtered, carbonated water... that's Orange CRUSH.

AMERICA'S LEADING BOTTLED ORANGE DRINK

SECRET

to federal law, and pulled
down the federal plan and
Communist was equally
of local explosives in a
Federal government that change
and within a hour

[illegible][illegible]

he said that he reached into a room or two and saw the destruction which a Lieutenant had made, and that he saw M. L. going out enough to find a Lieutenant in the early morning, securing a horse and a cart, with his gun out of action he could not treat his horse and the horse and cart above him, and altogether the enemy engaged in the M. L. and he was up with the M. L. and the only thing in England under the crown and without a crown.

Landing parties got to work

At the crash of the Cascahuas mine falling, the soldiers continued to be in the "E had, at the top of my lungs the whole of a 1000 men, then I felt a great "be M. G. B. with the stoppe" and later on facing the mines. There was no opposition M. L.'s were always in a panic troops. The M. G. B. followed man was anxious to take person view of him and his Headquarters they went over the point and

They were not. The battle in all its stages, says Commander Hader, "the weight of responsibility had been felt, and the Commander had undoubtedly in making the appreciable show-up in the air."

Survivors of the General Army
M. G. B., and Constitution Army
himself that the General Army
the General Army Constitution
gun in General Army Constitution
name, and General Army Constitution



The Hill

Most Californians call it the Inner Pass over the Sierra Nevada. But to every railroad man on our Sacramento Division it is the Hill. "There's no other stretch of railroad in the country than this section of S. P. Overland Route between Sacramento and Chico."

From the rolling country east of Sacramento, the double track begins to climb towed the gentle foothills that hide the summit ridge. But the grade is deceptively steep, and at Roseville the big cab-in-front locomotives are coupled on

With exhausts roaring and sixteen drive wheels chugging, the great engines assault The Hill. Through Rocklin, Newcastle and Auburn, through Clipper Gap and Colfax and Gold Run—the way stations of the Forty-Niners—through Dutch Flat and Emigrant Gap to the 7,000-foot summit, with Donner Lake shimmering far below.

From the summit you can hear the monsters coming up the grade, their far-off whistles

echoing in the granite canyons. You can feel the power of the railroad as you feel the pounding of the great engines and the men who control them.

There's not a man on The Hill who isn't proud of the hard job already doing it there, proud of the way they keep the line open in spite of everything. Nature can throw at them

If you've ever been trouted out of a warm bed to help man a work train or a rotary, now you know why being a railroad man is a lot like being in the army. Every one of us is on call 24 hours a day to keep 'em rolling.

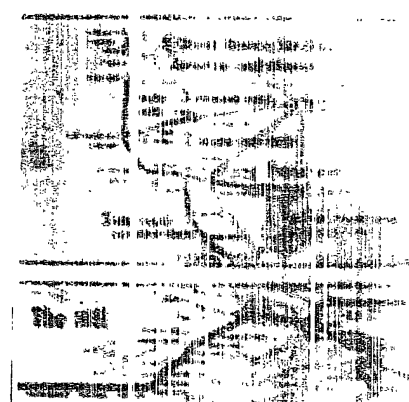
The Year Bonds
You buy now
will pay for yourself
after the war

S. P.

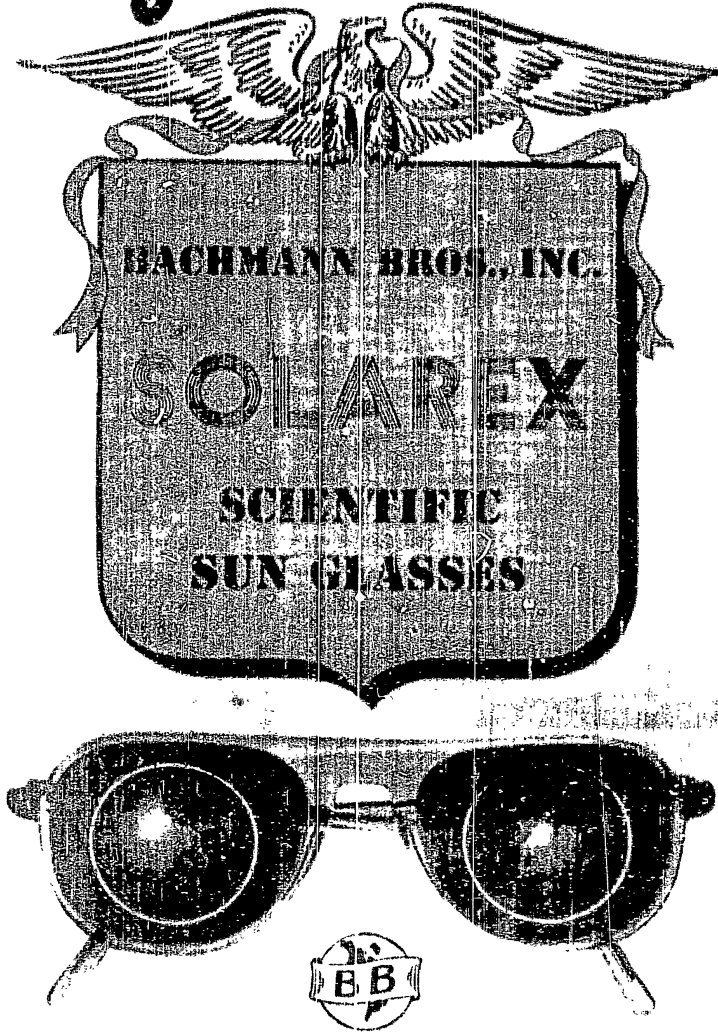
The Friendly Southern Pacific

Headquarters at Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Station

ONE OF AMERICA'S SALESMEN—THE FRIENDLY SOUTHERN PACIFIC



Eyes Alert



IN SERVICE AROUND THE GLOBE

THE Eyes of the Armed Forces are Sizing the World through Scientific Sun Glasses. These protecting lenses eliminate a huge proportion of the sun's harmful infra-red rays and help to keep the boys' eyes in top condition under all conditions. The supply for civilians is necessarily curtailed but, when shopping around, you'll probably locate a limited selection. When Victory is won—you'll again have a full range of Styles and Shapes.

RACHMANN BROS., INC. • EST. 1833
Manufacturers of
PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Factory and Home Office: 1420-1438 E. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWLY BONDS TO SPEED VICTORY

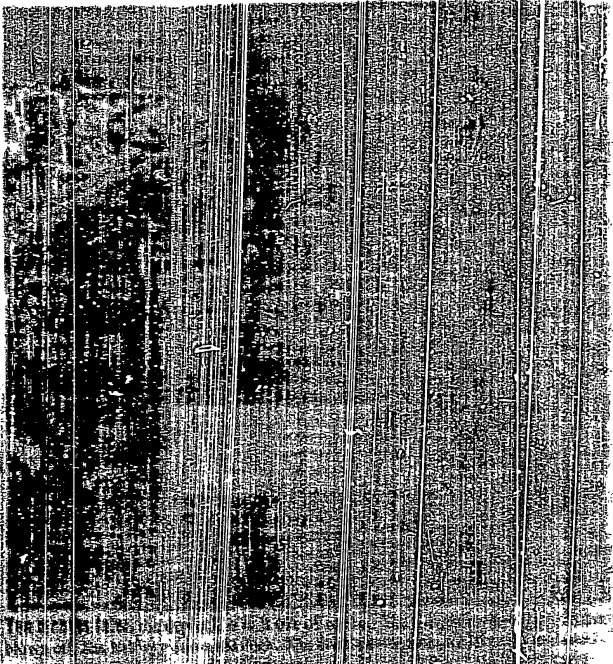
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

the way directly opposite the entrance

[illegible][illegible]

"Camptulovir" first in the area

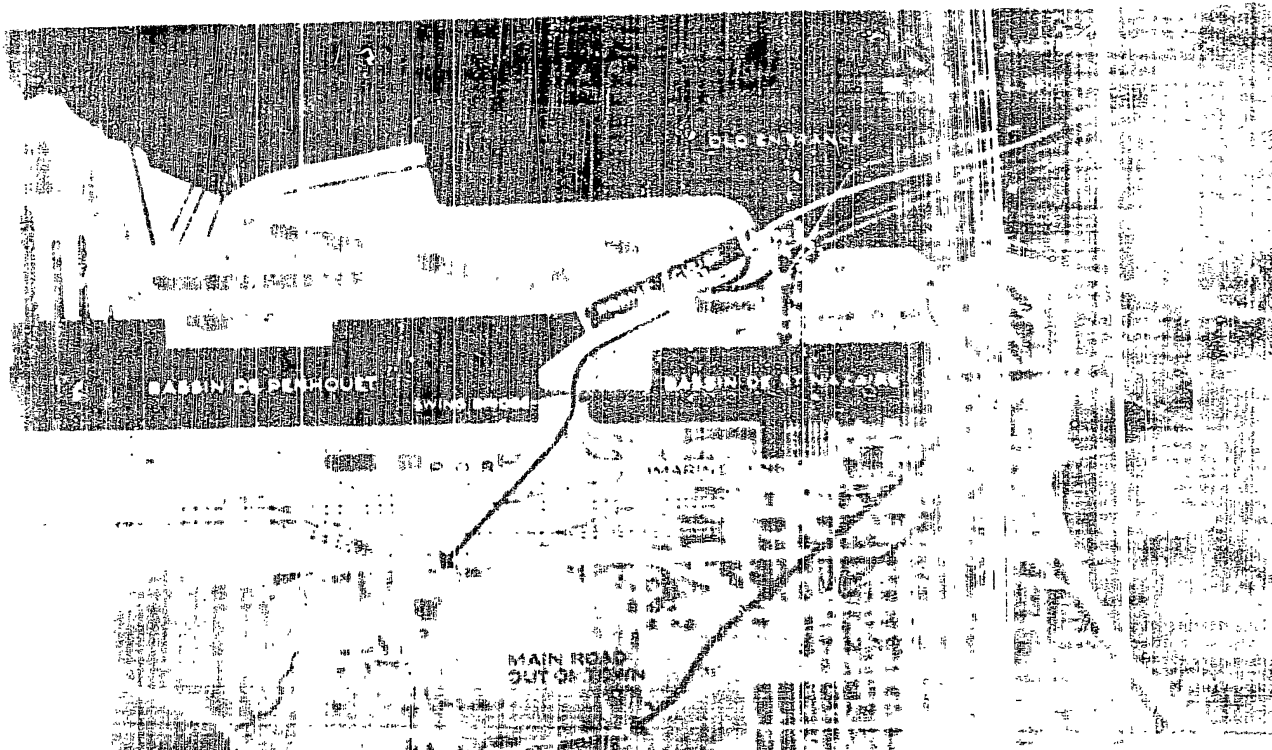
[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

The British Government's festival book is another source of information. Operations and falls have been put side by side together in a list directed against enemy factories and cities. The book is being published in the U. S. by Macmillan & Co. Inc. and is the Book of the Month for June.

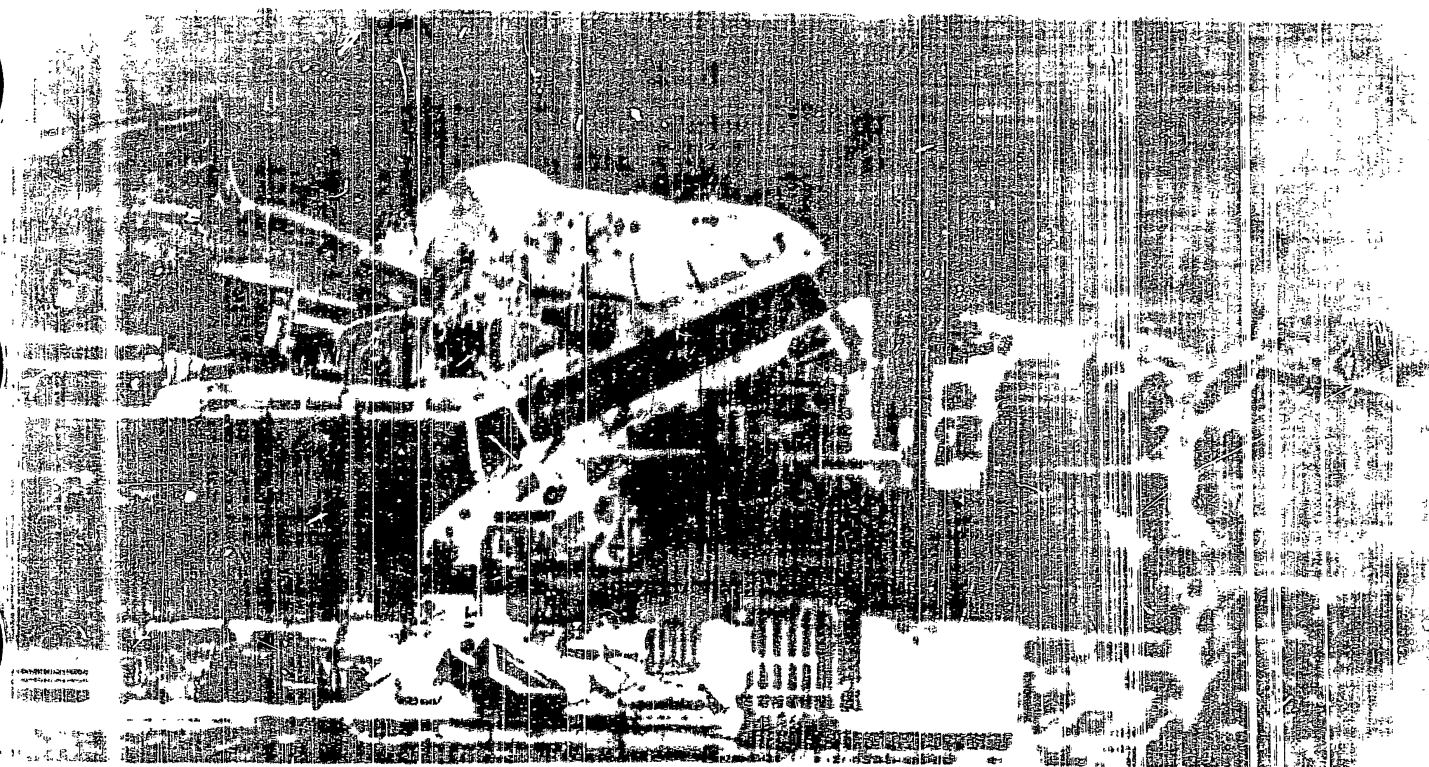
The story reported herein is a direct form confirmed by about the 100,000,000 read in St. Higgins March 1932 was indicated as to get primary structure. The read was the Atlantic coast capital of building the road. The purpose of the road was to build the bridge and to support the lack of the electric system was a direct action. Besides the completion of the road, the electric system, the telephone and the main system of the telephone built, number of electric lines and

10 The M G B (merger group) with Commodore G. L. and his



What happened during the raid is shown in this report for Niente's school. The first column is the page, successfully having convinced me that the newspaper was indeed a well-organized and well-gated of the line below. He C. contains a note that is a line below.

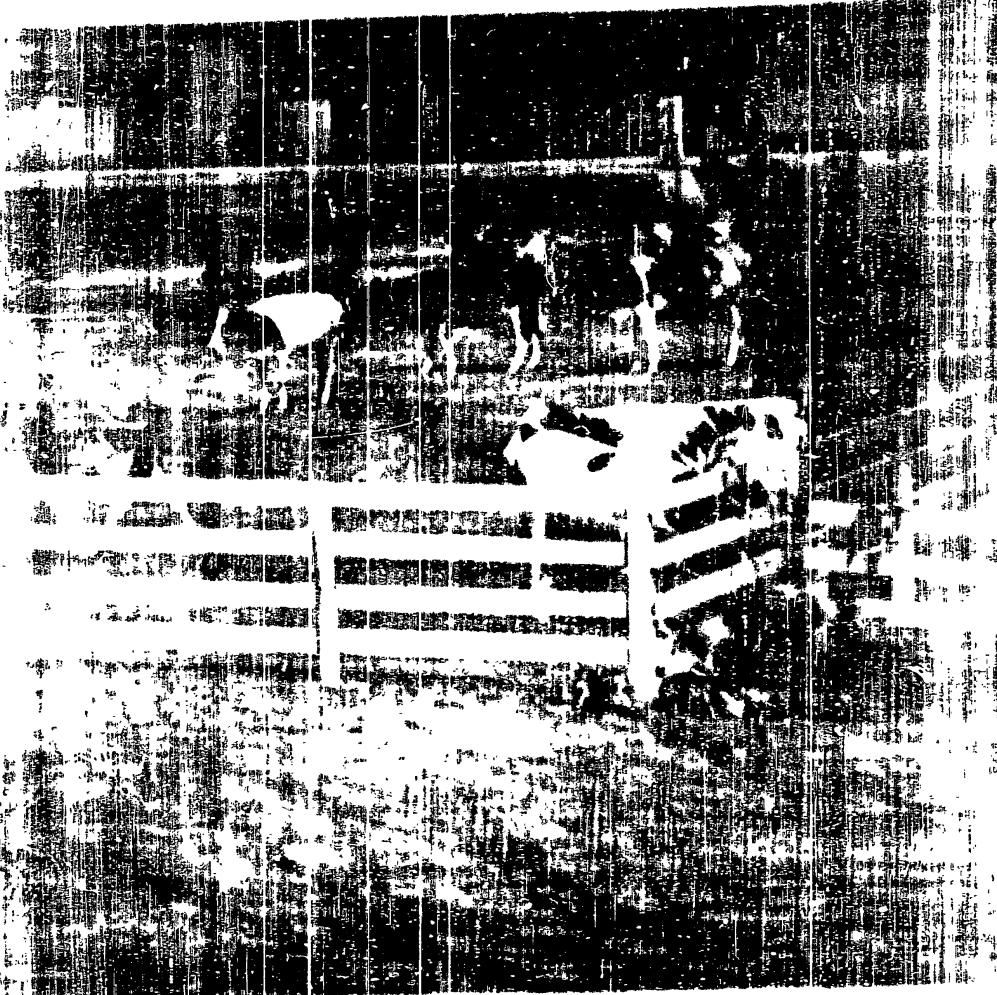
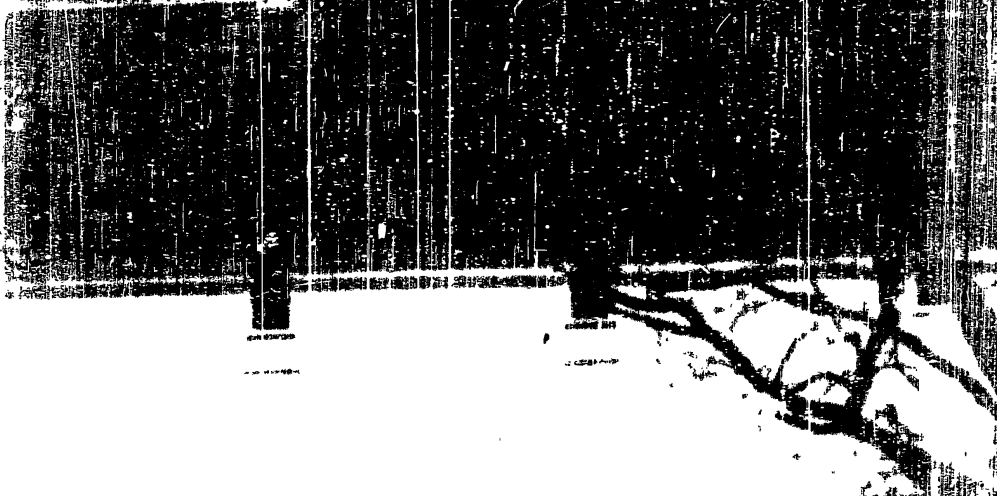
1980年 1月
 1981年 1月
 1982年 1月



6. 2000

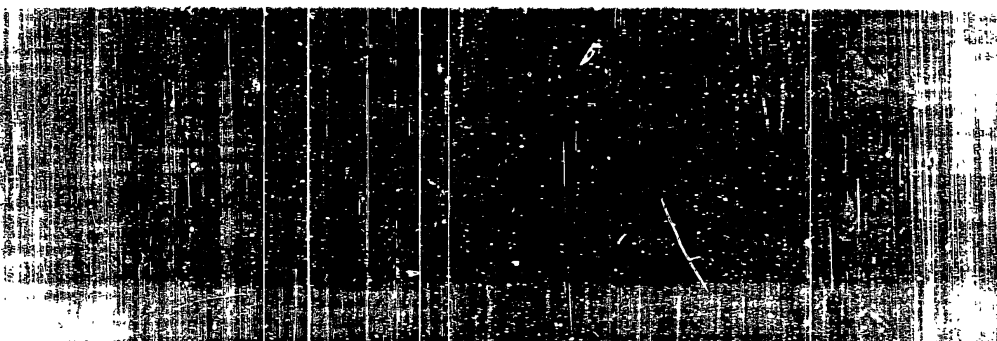


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...son (lower right) pokes her head along the fence. And over and around
 ...long are the wagon and early signs of spring
 ...barnyard shown is on the farm of F. Lyman Vandriph, just south of Lancaster.
 ...city. Like many Lancaster barnyards it is as handsome as it is useful. Its
 ...include a long horse-type back-barn with overhanging second floor, a side

corn and hay barn, a silo
 ...An average 40-acre farm
 ...painted fence, buildings and
 ...for two last harvest
 ...back of property and at



一、政治思想：本人拥护中国共产党的领导，拥护社会主义制度，拥护改革开放政策。在思想上，本人积极向党组织靠拢，认真学习党的理论知识，不断提高自己的政治觉悟。

二、工作表现：本人在工作中认真负责，积极主动，具有较强的责任心和团队合作精神。在担任学生干部期间，能够以身作则，认真履行岗位职责，为班级和学校的发展贡献了力量。

三、学习情况：本人学习态度端正，刻苦钻研，成绩优秀。在专业课程学习中，能够深入理解理论知识，并将其运用到实践中。同时，还积极参加各类学术竞赛和实践活动，拓宽了知识面。

四、生活作风：本人生活作风简朴，诚实守信，乐于助人。在人际交往中，能够尊重他人，团结同学，具有良好的沟通能力。

五、不足之处：本人还存在一些不足之处，如在某些方面缺乏经验，处理问题的能力有待提高。今后将继续努力，不断完善自我。

综上所述，本人符合申请加入中国共产党的条件。恳请党组织予以批准。

[illegible]

SECRET

No. 592

Chungking, April 20, 1942

Subject: Refusal of Chinese to Permit
Communist Activity in China.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to call the Department's special attention to the Naval Attache's Intelligence Report no. 11/42 of April 24, 1942 on the subject "Failure of the British Commando Effort in China". This report refers to an earlier telegram of the Naval Attache to which the Department's attention was directed by this Embassy's telegram no. 404, April 14, 11 a.m.

This Embassy is in general agreement with the conclusions of this report and believes it should have the careful consideration of any branch of the American Government which may be concerned with the organization of intelligence or other special work in China.

Respectfully yours,

John Carter Vincent

Charge d'Affaires

Original and four copies to Department by air mail.

Subject: 1. The Role of the Teacher in the Classroom

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

10-11-68

... that an effort
... contemplated by the
... readily apparent from the evidence that
... such fact is wholly impracticable and
... with for despite the particular
... built installation; effort will

It, failure is a continuation of the same, it is not
slightly refined, it is one of which are the same.

Distribution & Originator DNI (2), [redacted], [redacted]

Reading space holes for use in 1, N, 4, and 6 inch ground wall or with the approval of the district engineer has been outlined for submission, for further testing, or for installation. The use of check (P) on this report is not required and no record of provided for on the form. See check boxes.

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/27 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100310003-7

[illegible]

c. The Far East and Pacific Board
Chinese Secret Service who control the Chinese
who undoubtedly feared interference by
This undoubtedly included opposition to
learning any secrets and possibly in
disruption of the existing state of
front.

d. The cumulative effect of the various forms of discrimination against the Chinese in Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya and the general attitude of only expressed contempt of the British of the Chinese in all walks of life from the bar and the law to the

6. The complete transportation of General Chiang and his lieutenants who were assigned to the National Institute to work with the Communists.

The following conditions and analysis are to be made as a reference to the case.

The British initiated several projects during the Spring of 1941. The first was a military affair organized in England in Burma under the control of the British Military Administration, Major General A. J. Denny (Acting Chief of Staff) and Major General Sir This project was known as the "Jubilee" and was composed entirely of British Army personnel, many of whom had previous experience in command work in Norway, France, Italy, Libya and Abyssinia. Although it was intended to fight in those areas, group could not be used until late 1941 when they were sent to Great Britain and India. They have been in India since December, 1941, but have never fought battle and are being withdrawn.

This second effort - first described herein - was organized by the Ministry of Economic Warfare to operate after the declaration of war. It was composed of members of the Chinese underground and was to operate as an underground unit in cooperation with Chinese guerrillas on sabotage and guerrilla warfare in Japanese China, rather than in straight warfare. It was envisaged for "204". The Chinese personnel was organized on a generalissimo for the two groups to work with each other as separate and distinct. The man assigned to work with the Japanese was an army man and his men were selected directly from the Army whereas General Chow Kai-lung was a guerrilla selected from Shanghai area and his personnel was selected from college students. These young men proved to be very keen and enthusiastic students and the chief of this episode is that the project could not have been carried out for the young Japans working with them under Mr. Kato. He was likewise a capable and energetic leader. There is no doubt that there is other information.

under a thick crust of ice. The ice was 10 to 15 feet thick and was covered with a layer of snow. The ice was broken up by a small boat and the ice was covered with a layer of snow.

I have known Mr. Nielsen for 15 years or more. I was in intimate contact with him for a number of years before he arrived in Shanghai in November, 1941. I have known Mr. Redwood for several years and have worked closely with him. The above said statements are true with the exception of the fact that I did not work with the concerned persons, but only with them with the above named people's efforts against Germany.

[illegible]

Shortly after this Dr. Pang was told by the Chinese Ambassador to the United States that the Chinese Ambassador was planning to leave for the withdrawal of the China Commando Group. The Chinese Ambassador gave the Generalissimo then left for the United States. The British return requests to see him and the Chinese Ambassador to the British Military Mission and from the Chinese Ambassador to the Chinese Ambassador. It was reported for over two weeks. The Chinese Ambassador then sent General Zhang Shen, Chief of the Chinese Military Bureau of the National Military Command, to the United States to call on the Chinese Ambassador and to inform the Chinese Ambassador of the withdrawal of the Group. It is extremely surprising that the British Ambassador accepted this treatment, and that the Generalissimo is concurrently acting similarly to the Chinese Ambassador.

The British Ambassador did not in fact leave London until 24 April when the former was invited to confer upon the Generalissimo the decoration of Commander of the Bath. At this time the rumors of the withdrawal of the China Commando Group were already in circulation. Generalissimo was asked if the withdrawal from Hong Kong was desired. The Generalissimo did not express any such desire, but gave as his reason for requesting withdrawal of the Group the allegation that the latter was "intriguing" in provincial politics. He did not elaborate on this, but from other sources the following information was reported to him in greatly exaggerated form:

with the guerrillas were quite separate. The
mando projects since before the fall of Manila.
This group came under Mr. Roswell's general
arrival. It had submitted Admiral Chan Chak
from Honolulu.

2. CIVILIAN This report arose from a letter written by one of the group, and was underbourn, longtime resident of Taiwan. General Fu Tze-yi, chairman of Sulpro to come in, and help him. It demands other things, that the staff of the group closely watched.

1. YUNNAN During the stop-over in Kunming Generalissimo's party included Generalissimo's wife, they were entertained by the Chinese Government, Gen. Liang made what he intended was a friendly speech to the Chairman. The Chairman reported to the Generalissimo that his relations with Yunnan have always been friendly, but Liang Yun is treated by the Generalissimo as a subordinate rather than a subordinate. In a closure "H", page 4, to the Chairman regarding the arrival of the Generalissimo in Yunnan who were referred to as "a part of a secret army being organized".

... are merely a few slight
...
... the important reason to be ...
... present mood will not allow foreigners to ...
... guerilla, (that) she will take any ...
... will hang on to it for her own use in her own ...
... the Far Eastern situation ... as we cannot expect ...
... better from this 'octopus' ... The ...
... British have had in this effort, which in the main was an
... honest and straightforward effort to help the ...
... be a lesson to us. We should not permit ...
... now to us the importance of to undertake any ...
... there is little doubt that we should ...
... difficulties.

1. 1. Lt. Colonel 1. Lt. Colonel 1. Lt. Colonel

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(COPY OF REPORT MADE TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE, LONDON, BY MR. JOHN HENRIK, DIRECTOR OF THE FIRM OF JARDINE, MATHESON, LTD., WHO RETURNED TO CHINA IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE M.E.W. IN CHINA, WITH THE RANK OF FIRST SECRETARY IN THE BRITISH CONSULATE)

April 1st, 1942.

SECRET

CHINA COMMANDO GROUP.

The Generalissimo's order to close down the group was a disappointment, not only to me but to everybody in the group. However it may be a blessing in disguise for I have been feeling for some time that the situation was not satisfactory. You will have gathered this from my telegram of 11th March. I was beginning to look as if we were about to spend vast sums of money and at the best to do little more than scratch the surface of China.

I enclose some notes prepared by Mr. H. H. H. which tell the story of the group that give a fair idea of the situation. It is factually though I think the hostile attitude of the Generalissimo is over painted. I attribute the failure of the scheme to the following causes:

(a) Change of attitude of the Chinese since the loss of Hongkong and Singapore. It is only here that we realize how sad and how bitter is the feeling about Hongkong where all the Chinese that count had their money, their wives and quite a few of them their sweethearts.

(b) The complete incompetence of General Chow and the organization which has resulted, perhaps in self defence on his part, in the misunderstanding of our whole position and our motives.

(c) Internal Chinese politics, intrigues and dissensions.

To write up the story would be a long job and perhaps would achieve nothing. An important lesson, however, emerges and that is that China in her present mood will not allow foreigners to play with her guerillas, she will take any equipment we like to give her and will hang on to it for her own use in her own time and until the Far Eastern situation changes we cannot expect anything better from China "voluntarily".

J. H.

SECRET

1. ORIGINAL COMPLETION OF THE ORDER

Due to the political attention that this type of work is imperative to provide this help through the military and naval under the cover of a Danish industrial concern and by using technical experts. Mr. Nyboe of the mission is, therefore, being designated as leader of this organization.

The production of steel in the United States is a highly complex process involving the use of large amounts of iron ore, coal, and scrap metal. The steel industry is a major contributor to the U.S. economy, and its production is closely tied to the automotive and construction industries. The steel industry is also a major employer in the United States, with over 1 million workers employed in the sector. The steel industry is a highly competitive industry, with many large companies competing for market share. The steel industry is also a highly regulated industry, with many government agencies involved in its oversight. The steel industry is a highly innovative industry, with many new technologies being developed and used in its production process. The steel industry is a highly important industry in the United States, and its production is closely tied to the economy and the environment.

3. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. ALL THESE CHAIRS ARE OLD.

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5. ORDER TO WITHDRAW

In April General Chen made demands on the G.C.G. which could have reduced the efficiency of the unit to zero and which showed a complete misunderstanding of the original agreement with the Generalissimo. Refusal to comply with these demands led to Generalissimo's order for immediate withdrawal.

6. ANALYSIS OF CAUSE OF HOSTILE ATTITUDE

1. Aggressive attitude resulting from desire for prestige and influence of Asia for the United States doctrine. This is a strong political trend which amounts to anti-foreignism.
2. Fear that the G.C.G. may on its own side cause a state of undeclared peace on the front and prevent Japanese reprisals, without the consent of the Chinese Government, which would not be forthcoming.
3. Fear that closer collaboration between the G.C.G. and the Chinese Commando Army will disclose the fact that said army is being built up as a powerful unit in the lines of Gestapo and, for the present, not as a fighting unit on the front.
4. The Chinese High Command desires to receive foreign help without any obligation to carry out operations against the Japs or any interference in the internal affairs of the country.

SECRET

1. NAVAL INTERDISRUPTION OF THE JAPANESE

In the beginning of 1941 a scheme was evolved for the active support of the British Ambassador in Japan, for the military aid to China through the support of Chinese forces which were then taking a considerable toll of the

These forces, were, however, poor in equipment, of the Central Government; most of them were in bad need of military equipment and arms. Furthermore, there was no regular leadership, no liaison with the regular forces and no plan for planned operations. Various irregular units were operated in no man's land and behind the Japanese lines, ly on their own, in a haphazard fashion, often working for profit and commercial benefit rather than the destruction of the enemy. Certain large armed bands which called themselves "guerrillas" or "irregulars" were engaged exclusively in profitable banditry and attacked or harassed the Japanese only, if the latter attempted to enforce the blockade too severely.

It was evident that the irregular forces could be employed to a better advantage and that they could be motivated by supplying them with arms, ammunition, transportation and intelligent staff work.

At that time, i.e. early in 1941, the British were in a position to provide financial aid to the Chinese. A project was, therefore, developed which was to be in any implications of "guerrilla" warfare would given the aid the medium of, and under the cover of, a "guerrilla" industry concern by neutral ship and a "guerrilla" to be in the employ of the Chinese government.

In August 1941 two free agents - Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Corporation and Hans Felle were entrusted with the task of such an organization. Mr. Felle was a former British power and after consultation with the British authorities in Malaya and H.M.'s Ambassador in Japan, the plan was submitted by Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to the Chinese, Chang Kai-shek.

2. UNDERSTANDING WITH CHINESE GOVERNMENT

This plan, subsequently approved by the British Government, consisted of the following main points:

- The importation to China via Burma of a considerable quantity of most modern explosives and of demolition apparatus and sabotage appliances commonly called "gadgets".
- The establishment of training schools for guerrilla demolition squads in Chungking and in war zones Loyang, Chekiang, Hunan, Kwangtung, etc.
- The establishment of "advance sections" in war zones entrusted with the distribution of demolition materials to trained guerrillas for demolition work, and for planning sabotage raids.

- d. The establishment of a central advisory board attached to the H.Q. of General Chow Kai-lung, C-in-C of the Chinese Commando Army which was conceived in view to unify all guerrilla units. General Chow had already under his control about 40,000 men of the Chung Yi Army operating as irregulars in Chekiang of a "Mixed Guerrilla Unit" and of a Railway Demolition Corps.
- e. This central organization was to be directed into Training, Operations, Transport, Intelligence, and Supply departments. All operations were to be carried by the Danish Commander of the organization in full coordination and with the cooperation of General Chow.
- f. All charges for the establishment of the organization, pay of the personnel, explosives, etc., were to be borne by the British Government.

3. EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

In the meanwhile a contingent of volunteers chiefly of Danish nationality was recruited in the U.S.A., China, Malaya and elsewhere. The men were selected with a view to their past experience and knowledge of China and of the Chinese language.

In November the majority of these men received a special course in the use of modern explosives and commando warfare in a Technical (secret) training school in Malaya and in December the contingent moved to Burma and were supplied with motorized equipment, stores and an important quantity of demolition "gadgets" and explosives.

When the Pacific War broke out, it was no longer necessary to use the Madsen Corporation as cover and the new organization was placed under the control of a special representative of the British Govt., Mr. John Keswick. Upon Mr. Keswick's arrival to China, the organization received the status of a special British unit under the name of Chinese Commando Group. Mr. E. Nyholm was commissioned in the British Army and appointed Commander of the Group.

On February 4th the personnel and convoys of lorries carrying explosives, etc., started moving from Burma and a base at Kweiyang was established. In March the first training school was organized in Chungking near General Chou's H.Q. and on April 12th the first (and the last) group of Chinese youths will graduate there in demolition and tactics, fieldcraft, etc.

The eagerness and avidity to learn of the Chinese students on the one hand, and the organization ability and hard work of the instructors, Lt. Petersen, Lt. E. A. Olsen, Lt. F. A. Olsen, assisted by two other Europeans, on the other hand, started the school on a good sound basis of which all concerned were well satisfied and which promised excellent results for the future.

By the middle of the course it became evident that the better results could have been achieved if the Chinese

command would interfere with the progress of a great deal of the students' aims for political and spiritual mobilization, etc. Furthermore, the Chinese did not provide sufficient materials for demolition to strict control of scrap metal, it was impossible to purchase on the market.

4. OBSTRUCTION BY THE CHINESE

While this good work was being carried out, the whole organization of the I.C.G. was obstructed by General Chow himself and his staff.

1. At the Kweiyang Base the military Arsenal was asked to provide adequate storage facilities for the I.C.G. garage space and living quarters.

2. Owing to congestion at Kweiyang the I.C.G. had to stay in a public area, where it was possible. It is understood that the purpose in order to facilitate the work of Chow's agents. Explosives and other materials were too much too small and wet, making the possibility of unpacking material.

3. Prison officers supplied by the I.C.G. were employed chiefly in spying on the I.C.G. instead of assisting the work, and reports to Chungking. They obstructed the work.

4. When the I.C.G. were finally supplied, the I.C.G. stationed there a number of undisciplined soldiers whose duties were to prevent the I.C.G. from leaving the yard with previous approval. The I.C.G. had to guard secret stocks of gasoline and other supplies for the I.C.G. purpose of General Chow's plan to attack General Wu.

5. The erection of a house for General Chow's staff, which General Chow's own staff in the vicinity of Chungking constantly interfered with by General Chow was once ordered (but subsequently cancelled the order) the destruction of the building on the grounds that it was too visible from the air, and finally tore up the ground leading to the new house. It is typical that when the I.C.G.'s new building was changed from white to a camouflage green, General Chow began to paint his house white!

6. When asked to assist the Command Group in arrangements with Chinese Government Transport organization to move from Lashio to Kweiyang 2,000 drums of the Group's gasoline, General Chow sent to Lashio a representative, a Major General Tung. The latter made a absurdly costly estimates and requested an advance payment of three million dollars for the transport, then offered as an alternative that we should supply our own gas for the consumption of the hired trucks which, according to him would amount to 1,200 drums of gasoline out of 2,000 drums. Our generous estimate of the gas consumption was 250 drums. Finally General Tung arranged a convey of 10 trucks and was caught at the Chinese Government Transport organization.

7. General Snow constantly pressed "his boys" to turn the equipment over to him all their equipment, explosives, tools, and gasoline for use and disposal. He also kept leaving the foreign language personnel and the advisors and instructors with a very small number of...

On 20th March 1966 requests were filed and
ed under the form of what are called
demises requesting the withdrawal of all
equipment, lorries and personnel from the area
even that the same should be
drawn. He also made representations to the
Commander sent several letters to the
established clandestine presence of the
their immediate withdrawal.

It is submitted that the fact that the letter stated that the "204" mission was brought into China "over a long period" and was without his consent. The "204" mission copies of records of the "204" mission, which on terms and collected in Yung. On these terms, there appeared indeed names of over a hundred British and officers and men, they were named General Jolly's "204" Mission.

5. WILLIAM H. HARRIS

The acceptance of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's demands for the return of the island of Formosa to the Nationalist Government was a major step in the process of the Nationalist Government's return to the mainland. It was a step which was taken for which it was planned. It was out of the necessity to turn dangerous explosives over to the Nationalist Government and to possess experts for handling and using same. It was to hand over all gasoline and trucks were used for the collection. Furthermore, when the Nationalist Government of the island would cease to exist as a self-governing entity. This is apparently what the Chinese wanted by their request to withdraw the name 'I.C.I.'.

The demands were therefore rejected on the ground that they were contradictory to the original understanding between Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and the Generalissimo, and Generalissimo was informed that the case would be presented to the Geneva Commission for reconsideration.

Mr. Roswick immediately applied for an audience with the Generalissimo but the audience was not granted and, without a reply, the Generalissimo sent a curt verbal message on 10-14th to H.M.'s Ambassador requesting the immediate withdrawal of the U.C.G. No reasons were given to the Ambassador and the Generalissimo left the next day for Spain without any further word.

6. ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSE OF IMPROVED HEALTH

The chief cause of a dramatic action of the Japanese, whereby, the help of a friendly power was rejected, is the and discourteous manner in germinally a capitalist policy by China, which, no longer had a great interest in the Japanese, wishes to prepare for an independent state in the East, or even to open the door for the Japanese and Chinese to the East.

But the position of the U.S. has been a subject of study of the Russian leadership. The Russian leadership decision has been influenced by the following factors:

4. MILITARY STATUS With the exception of the Chinese there is practically no military activity anywhere in the Chinese front. A situation "we won't touch you if you don't touch us" seems to exist to such a degree that I believe we are at a state of undeclared peace, which precluded any further progress of the conflict of war, the withdrawal from China of all Japanese divisions.

All Chinese, from the High Command of the Nationalist Government, believe that it is now up to Great Britain and the United States to fight and that this is the time for China to reconstruct and re-equip.

The Chinese High Command, having been informed of the U.S.C. and the chief aim of its mission, did not let its own doubts away unutilized. It was expected that the U.S.C. would become a real threat to the U.S. position on the front. It was reported by our Japanese allies that the members of the U.S.C. must not be allowed to instruct under the closest supervision of the U.S. High Command. There was severe assurances of complete understanding on its own.

[illegible]

to give foreigners even a partial view of the situation. It would certainly not suit Chinese policy to have the world remain only two alternatives to the Chinese position: either to go to the U.S.S.R. completely or to reach some compromise with the U.S.S.R. before important secrets leak out.

c. desire by the Chinese to exploit the present economic situation for their own benefit.

All Chinese propaganda in U.S. and the U.K., both the much exaggerated praise of alleged Chinese victories, and fanned to a white heat by sentimentalists or paid agents. The Owen Intimore, is invariably following the principles "More us more guns, more planes, more trucks, more money, or otherwise we cannot continue our gallant struggle". Whenever new equipment arrives it is either immediately used or stored away for "future use". Thus there are more tanks, ammunition and guns in Chungking than anywhere in the fighting zone. Also, whenever a substantial lot of military equipment reaches China, the Chinese declare they need everything they have before they can start fighting. It became evident that their aim is to rearm, rebuild their army and increase one of lend-lease equipment without any obligation on their part.

It is reasonable to assume that General Iwane Mase presented demands for the C.C.O. military stores in order to "help" himself up for future political emergencies just as much as to fulfill any desire to use them against the Japanese.

When the situation in Burma worsened and the possibility of further supply from India became problematic, the Chinese turned to General Chow of the C.C.O. as source of bounty. It was to exist and he allowed himself to use pressure on the Generalissimo for their withdrawal. A Chinese expressed the situation in these words: "The prospect of further deliveries from the U.S. was so bad that we can afford to lose friendship."

4. LOSS OF BRITISH PRESTIGE & "ASIA FOR THE ASIATIC" SLOGAN

Allied reverses in the Pacific area make the Chinese sincerely believe their own propaganda that they are the only fighters who never surrender and who are the only ones capable of resisting Japan. The resulting loss of prestige and exaggerated Chinese belief of their own strength and superiority of extreme nationalism, push them more and more into the acceptance of the "Asia for Asiatics" slogan. With this mentality they permit themselves insultation today against the British, but tomorrow it may be against the Americans as well.

SECRET

and of education, which the British had
 made one main part of their policy in the
 island, especially in the case of the
 the population, which was not only
 the population of the island, but also
 those islands in mind, the Japanese, who
 made its first task after the war to
 a special force of British soldiers.
 Commanders were into value.

The Commanders started from all the islands
 along which surrounded a large island, and
 very beginning, the British were to examine the
 state of irregular units with the Japanese
 equipment and intelligence of regular troops.
 his men, his grenades and his "very good" and
 his soldier had to be able to make a good job
 of it, to live like a deer in the forest,
 column of observation, and to sleep in the
 away like an Arab before the enemy could find him
 his ground. Heavily armed, occupation of islands
 warfare was opposed to all the British soldiers
 had ever been taught. The "team spirit" was
 by the British, no longer could the British
 the closest, every day had to be a "team" of
 of the role of his neighbors. "Better to be
 to get through the line" in a moment, and the
 had to learn to save his own skin, and to
 the risk of being placed in the hands of the
 a simple principle. "Always be ready to fight"

run to fight another day? had to be the last thing, and it was not an easy one to teach to people who had grown up on a tradition of "standing up for defense and steadiness in war."

As a first step toward reforming the Communists, an analysis was made of the chief features of guerrilla organization, with a view to adapting them as closely as possible to the requirements of the British soldier. This started by opening up a new angle on the vital question of leadership and discipline. In the British Army a soldier was placed, quite at random, under the command of an officer who was compelled to obey by the threat of punishment. The guerrilla, on the other hand, selected his own officer for his personal liking in the field and deserted him for another if he failed to produce the goods. Discipline, entirely voluntary in nature, was maintained solely by the energy and personality of the leader, who usually remained absolute chief of his own band, even though it might form but a small part of some bigger unit's following. "Leadership," in fact, rather than "control," was the keynote, and no remote postulate of "superior authority" interfered in the master-servant relationship of the leader with his followers. Obviously, even the Communists would not go quite so wild; but the principle was maintained by allowing each officer to pick his men and to remove any of them at will, without appeal and without having

the right to return to his original post at the end of a minimum period of notice, subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities. The minimum period of notice shall be not less than 30 days, and it may include, if necessary, a period of leave. The minimum period of notice shall be subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities.

Recruitment may also be carried out by the Chief of Consulate, subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities, and shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. The minimum period of notice shall be not less than 30 days, and it may include, if necessary, a period of leave. The minimum period of notice shall be subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities. The minimum period of notice shall be not less than 30 days, and it may include, if necessary, a period of leave. The minimum period of notice shall be subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities.

- (a) Force and physical fitness,
- (b) Intelligence, self-reliance and independence from the host country,
- (c) Ability to swim,
- (d) Immunity from conscription.

(Subsequent events prove the importance of (c) and (d)). In addition, every volunteer shall be fully-trained soldier with a minimum period of service, with the exception of volunteer staff officers, all ranks of the regular army. The minimum period of service shall be not less than 30 days, and it may include, if necessary, a period of leave. The minimum period of notice shall be subject to the approval of the appropriate authorities.

and found that the list of personnel of the
 contacted with a view to the of the of the
 being employed as informants in the of the
 finally, Commanders of the of the of the
 a few officers to lead the of the of the
 to below the rank of Major. Commanders, not over the
 age of 40, and previous, is admitted to the of the
 information last data for the of the of the

- (a) Tactical ability and sound military judgment.
- (b) High qualities of character.
- (c) DASH.

The order of the of the of the of the of the
 stream. Final selection from the of the of the
 in Chile's list were of the of the of the of the

While recruitment was proceeding in the of the
 units, the initial structure of the of the of the
 was designed in the of the of the of the of the
 effort was made to keep it as the of the of the of the
 there numbers of small units of the of the of the of the
 together to form larger, but of the of the of the of the
 it was decided to keep the organization as a of the of the
 of 30 men, as a command unit which a single
 officer could handle with the aid of a of the of the of the
 or "Second-in-Command". (Later the of the of the of the
 was given two junior officers, of the of the of the of the
 the of the of the of the of the of the of the of the
 to maintain the of the of the of the of the of the of the
 leader was lost to the of the of the of the of the of the
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to replace later wastage -- although as the units matured a depot unit was formed from which selected volunteers from any Training Unit would be drafted to form an immediate successor upon which the Commandos would draw for replacement. A very high proportion of N.C.O.s was allowed in each Troop, both to facilitate tactical employment in very small parties and to offer reasonable advancement prospects to the superior material which soon flocked into the ranks of the Commandos.

Attention was turned next to the arms and equipment which the Commandos would need, and of which clearly depended upon the type of operations they would have to undertake. In the summer of 1940 the answer seemed obvious. The Germans had extended themselves along a coastline stretching from Narvik to Biarritz, every 100 miles or so within reasonable striking distance of a British Isles. With the Royal Navy's superiority at sea, there seemed to be unlimited opportunities for amphibious guerilla bands to raid up and down this coast, striking down a sentry or two here, cutting out a small garrison there, making the enemy's life a burden and a misery, forcing him to expend much unprofitable effort and ever keeping alive the flame of revolt. That seemed to be the obvious use of the Commandos, until the time came for them to play their part in some bigger movement on the Continent. It was a scale to their equipment at once, and gave a keynote to their training.

a sort of super-Marines -- with nothing which they could not carry on their backs from a boat to a beach. Oddly enough, it restored to them the irregular's mobility across country which European armies had long lost, for any form of transport beyond a bicycle, and perhaps a handcart, was ruled out. Elaborate wireless sets, mortars, heavy machine-guns with their huge ammunition supplies, all had to go by the board, and the only transport the Commando could look forward to would be what they could capture and drive themselves. It was laid down that each man should join with his own rifle or pistol, and the Commando should carry a stock of Brens and Tommy-guns (in the proportion respectively of 1 to 2) for training purposes and for distribution as required for each specific operation.

After that came the vexed question of supplies. Like the guerilla, who lives on the country, the Commando had to be one hundred percent fighting men; there could be no cooks and no supply column, and somehow they would have to feed for themselves. Here for once, however, they had one advantage over the guerilla in his barren hills, for most of the likely area of operations lay in civilized country where food could be bought for money. But the British soldier is normally quite unaccustomed to find for himself; he is used to seeing his food brought to him ready cooked at regular intervals.

be lost. It is known in Cambodia that the
Communist's intention is to use the men used to fight-
ing for themselves at all times and under all
conditions, and this led to an organization which
has been the subject of much controversy.

It was decided that the Communists, from
their very formation, should require no quarters
or facilities from the army. Instead, each man
draw an allowance of \$/M a day (mostly for expenses
with which to provide himself with clothing, food,
travel to and from place of service, and the upkeep
of a unit of civilian clothes. (The latter was
required on occasions for security purposes, such
as "trickling" troops into a port area prior to
embarking for a raid, etc.) The \$/M, which
was no more than the application of the Soviet
practice of "administering" civilian labor as a
civilian army, but it found many critics. It was
unpopular with other units of the army (which were
probably jealous of its privileges) and many senior
officers considered it detrimental to the military
line, but the Commander-in-Chief considered it
valuable in its practice. After some time of
months' experience, they reported at a high level
conference that it did more than anything else to
train the men self-reliance and to provide the
"democratic spirit" that is very necessary for
the type of struggle they were then conducting.

usually such a date is arbitrary; this is
 usually arbitrary, arbitrary, which was not
 and only himself to blame for the fact or longer,
 was not up to him, and he was not, and he was
 immediately paying off the man and what was
 made to the point of it being that the man
 made for any reason or situation.

Each Commando was selected a separate force,
 within the parent Command, in order to have a
 suitable house was taken as a headquarters to
 which officers and stores were sent up, and a small
 administrative staff included to maintain the base
 maintenance of the regular equipment, including
 pay, records and equipment, etc. The administrative
 staff were not assigned to the unit, and
 the Administrative Officer was usually a Major
 who was with much greater administrative
 experience than was likely to be found in the young
 and dashing type of officers named to lead the
 units. It was an arrangement which worked well.

On arrival at the "home-base," the men of
 the Commando dispersed to find themselves lodging,
 while a recreation ground or local hall was taken
 over to act as the parade ground. Here, too, they
 set up with the "straggler" hotel with
 which they were to camp. Later on, it was
 found so often a fully equipped camp was built
 Commando could both train and rest in comfort.

the primary responsibility of the
 training and political work is done by a group
 of U.S.V.N. officers, who immediately followed the
 fishermen as his crew. But, however, important,
 this intimate cooperation between the "revolutionary
 army" and each Commando unit from the very start
 an essential element in the whole scheme, it
 was the "responsibility" of the Committee which
 was to give them their supplies. In 1964-65 it
 had always been a point of honor for a Commando
 unit to own the Huchan's Island in front of the sea
 to sea was the Huchan's Island of the United States
 Line, and it was up to the Committee to supply it
 as their own hunting ground. Their objectives
 training had to give them all the advantages of
 one of guerrillas fighting in their native hills,
 so that they could seem the obvious enemy land
 beach and descend unexpectedly from rocky crevices
 or precipitous headlands.

Training of Commandos aimed at developing
 the individual initiative of each man for fighting
 of a tip-and-run nature. All training was
 designed for purely offensive purposes, and the
 Commandos were given a completely free hand
 and a reasonable cash allowance to purchase their
 own training. It consisted mostly of swimming
 and hunting practice, all supervised by the
 and to a high standard of physical fitness and

of the ...
 and the ...
 height, the ...
 depended ...
 which the ...
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 operation, ...
 ...
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 or ...
 or in ships and ...
 to copy the ...
 to ...
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 officers and ...
 ...
 of irregular ...
 and ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

I ...
 with the ...
 all of these ...
 ...

(a) ...
 ...

- (b) The principle of selection of officers should be that:
- (c) The method of selection of officers should be that:
- (d) The main unit of the force should be with one or two officers each.
- (e) A proportion of not more than 15% of the force should be in the reserve.
- (f) Not more than seven battalions should be one commander.
- (g) Personnel included in every command from the start of an "irregular" period should be:
- (h) When command is to be passed from one side to another.
- (i) The "G/100" method of selection should be retained.
- (j) To arm or equipment unit should be carried by hand.
- (k) People training in night work and some other experience of all units.
- (l) A special effort to study technical and engineering matters should be made by the personnel of command.

I have written you before, but I have not

written you before is the reason I have not

the first, I do not propose the establishment of a
 school that is strictly military, but that school
 that I am now proposing should be a school that
 for our regular personnel would be a school that
 would be a school that would be a school that
 in my view, I think the following proposition should
 be kept in mind:

1. General Training School This school is
 done for the training of the first officers and
 S.C.O.s, selected for this course. As high a pro-
 portion as possible should be young, well-educated,
 professional soldiers, no less than a good number
 since at present officers. This is my second sugges-
 tion, and it was a principle which was completely
 disregarded when the first school was
 started.

2. Formation of a Special Corps I think
 that it may be desirable whether there are or not
 a "Special Corps, it should be given a name which
 indicates its function.

3. Staff of the School The school is a
 superior school and should have a staff of its own and
 that staff should be given a name which is different
 from the Command or equivalent. It is my intention
 to put several Commanders under the Command, and
 can be assigned in order, having an equivalent of
 a battalion of about one hundred officers.

from that the practical way would be to have a
 large area of protection in the water. Under such a system
 each large submarine would require a large number of
 witnesses who must be fully trained and have a
 minimum period of service.

3. ~~Consideration of the possibility~~ ~~that such~~
 could concentrate in a meeting place where witnesses
 able tooting facilities.

4. ~~Initial Consideration~~ ~~When the~~ ~~sub~~
 each unit should have a small boat in the water
 to run both the main and auxiliary. The main engine
 and sailors should live in a small, compact, and
 out. The boat should also be equipped with some
 features on the main engine, including a small
 solider. The main engine should be used for
 boats, but should also have small engines and
 whalers, ships' lifeboats, etc. as in the past, may
 pulling boats which may have to be used in a
 operation. The British found that the small
 useful type of motor boat for this type of work
 is the special shallow-draft boat with mounted
 propellers made by Bristol of New England. There
 are various models from 14 feet to 24 feet, 10
 ing one with a sail, 100-horsepower motor
 for the small motorboat to the boat.

5. ~~Conclusion~~ ~~Consideration of these~~ ~~aspects~~
 be given as soon as possible to the
 ing of their water, and a ~~small~~ ~~boat~~
 may be spent at ~~small~~ ~~boats~~.

control of territory will be an active warfare
out by forming "divisions" and tactical units
then by class superordination. There should be long
range facilities and a generous allotment of pos-
sible ammunition, good "anti-aircraft" and practice
in medium aerial photography.

8. Replacement of Personnel: Once the original
corps has been formed, a depot unit will be needed
from which units from the corps can be sent back.
The intake into the depot will be sent confined to
suitable volunteers from army training units.

Long Range Desert Patrols

I want to write briefly about another organi-
zation that I observed in Libya. This was the
Long range desert group. They follow the prin-
ciple of guerrilla warfare. The principle object
of this group is to provide long range desert
reconnaissance patrols in the desert. These
patrols are organized so that they can be used
offensively, if required.

Each patrol is an independent body capable
of travelling entirely self-contained for a mini-
mum of 2000 km. in distance, and for a period of
two to four weeks, and capable of finding the way
over unmaped country.

Each group is a G.S.T. unit. It consists of
Group Headquarters and two squadrons. Each squad-
ron consists of Squadron Headquarters and three
fighting patrols.

The patrol continues until darkness and if other units, transported to one of the camps and left to the night. The movement consists of a 1st unit, 6 Lewis Machine Guns, one 1/2 in. mortar or 2 1/2 in. anti-tank gun, and 2 anti-aircraft rifles.

Each patrol is also equipped with one 1/2 in. 1/2 in. set for communication with the other patrols or units with which it is working, and one 1/2 in. type receiver, not able to receive the wireless time signal.

I had several talks with Col. Campbell, who organized these patrols and supported them. He told me that he had supported them for a period of years by taking fellow officers and allowing their leaves in the desert. I have observed these in these patrols in their operations and operations in the desert. These you will find out, as you will see, it is an extension of the "Lance" principle.

These Companies have been used in many ways since. Perhaps it is that the main test of battle would not justify certain features of organization. Not all of the High Command were wholeheartedly in favor of the idea. Other officers were however and it was a matter of fact that perhaps the more active members expected the rest of the organization. All were agreed that it served a real purpose. Certainly I saw with my own eyes that it was a very

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 8, 1962

TO: David Bruce
FROM: Colonel Donovan

SECRET

There is attached for your information
a report which Captain Stacey [redacted]
is to be on an interview [redacted]
yesterday in Washington D.C.

AD

Steady Lloyd

Major Bruce

Command Training and Operations

An interview was held at 1001 M... on August 4 with two officers who... Colonel Williams to England to... and Combined Operations. These... The two men giving the... Ford of A-2 and Major James... alstein, I attended this... to report:

The British Commandos are... with being approved... battalion. They were originally... air from two companies... who were trained for the purpose of... German advance units who were expected... channel immediately after Dunkirk. When it... did not occur, the units were... The program... Units although it is the opinion of... that 6 Commandos would be better...

... the person given for base which to take with
 ... to make sure that the base is not ...
 ... the base is not ...
 ... the base is not ...
 ... the base is not ...

The personnel are not up to the ...
 laid out in the directive ...
 the ... in the ...
 every type of ...
 to ...
 actually ...
 personnel ...
 all our own troops. ...
 the ...

The following three ...
 was on the island of ...
 an English lieutenant was ...
 the raid was ...
 from crash boats. The raid was ...
 was a complete failure. On arriving ...
 ...
 in shore. The ...
 for some distance to shore. ...
 the ... and shot off their rifles ...

and Bernardino. A few shots were fired, but then a radio message was received ordering assistance. A lady who was in the room at the time of the attack, told all the facts of the case. She had been in the room when the Germans came in and fired into the room. When the Germans came in, the Commission had never been in the room and did not know what to do. The Germans were not very effective, they sent a message to the apartment. This was the first experience of the only man attending to the suit. The man was in the street with two bags of money. He was carried off by three men. He was not hurt. For all that, he did not know how. A man was shot off into the air. The man was shot off into the air and was killed. It was apparently pure chance. The man was a sufficient diversion for the Germans to attack. He did after a time of over 40 and the capture of the party from the island came into the room. The party were severely shot up in their attack. But this raid was so secure information.

The final raid described was the one on the night of 10/10/44. The raid was part of the same operation as the one on 10/9/44. This raid was for the purpose of destroying the power plant. The raid was made from the ship "USS" and was successful. The raid was made at low tide. It seemed apparent that the raid was successful. Before the raid was successful, the ship was at the entrance of the harbor and they were immediately engaged to an extremely heavy cross fire. The ship was then moved into the harbor. In spite of this and the heavy fire, the operation was successful. The destroyer was sunk and the contact of terrible shelling. The ship was sunk. It was not known whether the ship was sunk or not. Although 4 hours after the raid, the ship was not found.

It was estimated that one man was killed and one man was wounded. The one man who arrived back alive was killed. The man who was killed was killed while German bullets and shot dead. The man who was killed was killed. This lasted for two days and nights. However, a man was found, he was shot and the French and the Germans were shot also. This one man escaped by the help of the ground and made his way across France to England. It was reported that the power plant was demolished and the last

destroyed but in some cases still held to be in the hands of the
 nazis according to American intelligence. The situation is that of
 a French uprising.

The following considerations were made. The main point
 of the Commandos is that of mobility. It is not possible to
 the use of troops at home to that of landings. It is a
 small probability, that the Commandos will be able to
 against in their present set-up. There are only a few
 few raids and these extremely costly. The Commandos are
 the channel so extensively that they can only be
 getting over. The German air force is very strong
 destroyed and it is extremely difficult to land
 where without a large scale operation. It is not
 aeroplanes involved, the old type of landings and the
 naval support.

The British have apparently made an attempt to use
 of parachute troops to be dropped over the sea and the ships
 to attack the Germans from the rear and this should be
 effective if the Americans are to develop these units.
 Americans are to develop these units, they should be
 as the British say their Commandos are trained, and the
 are not.

The Commando raids have proven the British extremely
 in the cooperation of land and naval forces. In the
 engagement, the ships went in and then pulled out leaving the
 Commandos on the shore after firing a few rounds.

1950

[illegible][illegible]

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1340 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.
June 4, 1945.

Col. William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Bill:

A Book Review in the Times on Sunday, June 4, 1945, which I am enclosing herewith, presents a thought in connection with your foreign broadcast.

You will see in this review that the writer suggests that the best Commandos are those people who have had casualties in their family. It would seem to me that this would be very effective by appealing to the individuals who had lost a member of his family - husband, son or brother, or had been bereaved in any way due to the war or to persecution by Germany because of local activity. Such an individual could be aroused by being informed that someone or other he would be avenged; and those people who had loved him or her country or injured his or her family would in turn be destroyed by allied countries, and to be ready for such action.

You probably are already doing this so you are facing this in the wastepaper basket. I thought at any rate I would send you this and you could determine whether or not it would be of any value.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank

JWR:R.
Enc.

NEW YORK TIMES, MAY 31, 1942.

The Dawn of Calcutta

THE QUALMADORS. BY RICHARD
Arnold. 366 pp. New York
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$2.00.

There is "the first full-length novel about the Commando forces in England today." Its American author, Millett Arnold of The New York World-Telegram, tells us that "every single large incident in it is entirely authentic, and the minor details have probably happened a hundred times." Mr. Arnold's first-hand sources and his background of extensive travel through Europe guarantee his factual history. His story, entailing not only interpretation of the events but sympathy that cuts across nations and classes and a knowledge of human nature--and of the human heart--that goes deep and extends widely, is distinguished both by its profoundly moving quality and its hard austerity of purpose.

Its hero — "hero" in no mere literary sense is an American who had fought in Spain and been

(Continued from Page 7)

shattered at the lagoon. Soon after the present war started he had joined the British Army and, later, had volunteered for the Commandos. But it was not until Pearl Harbor and Bataan that Lieutenant Alan Lowell, Squadron Leader in Wick, North Scotland, had lost the sense of being, at best, a "guest" of the fighters.

All the Commandos, thought Aian, were mad; all differently. The Ideal Commando, it was said, the man who could fling himself with the most deadly concentration into the long, hard course of training, from which only five out of every hundred applicants emerged, "was a man whose mother, wife and children had

been killed at the same time by the same Nazi bomb," Chambers, the "mild-mannered, quiet Englishman," who had been a London radio actor but was now Lowell's first sergeant, almost qualified, but his mother had been killed by a different bomb. Jorhane, the Norwegian, had four photographs: his wife, two little children and a grass-covered cottage. He talked to the pictures in a "frozen, reassuring" voice, making them promises. Thaddeus, the Pole, nicknamed Ted, who taken second place only to Alan in the death-defying opuscles, was maddest of all. When, in Poland, he had got back from fighting his

boy was gone and his wife in Germany, presently in perfect himself in the mounting Communist technique, all his life gathered up in the one habit of extremist longing.

[illegible]

Latest Works of

Mois, 1952.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

Personal & Secret

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Commander Woolley

DATE:

TO: Colonel Doucett

SUBJECT: Notes

There are difficulties in meeting British aircraft requirements for invasion. The British representative found that the schedules of the large firms showed deliveries later than anticipated.

It was decided locally by the Joint Staff to put the matter up on a high plane and presenting it to the President in the last 48 hours of British and American operations. Mr. Hopkins and The President. A telegram was received from London suggesting this be done.

The President, at the last meeting, agreed with Admiral Van Keuren's contention that the Atlantic Fleet cannot be expedited so as to do the British requirements and that to do this would leave other urgent requirements out of place.

The Army's view is that the small bomber, tank and tank fighters are suitable; Admiral Mountbatten, commanding the assault, does not consider the

Colonel Donovan

- 2 -

May 10, 1944

the meetings on a high plane
to this, designs were forwarded from London about a week ago, and should be received in the next day or two. The British landing craft requirement (received last week) was for 300 vessels with heavier armour than American landing craft, each to carry 250 troops, radius of action for about 100 miles, ramps to be placed over bows for landing.

I believe the British have been doing a great deal of coordination work regarding combined operations.

In this connection, it has been suggested that it is probable that procurement of landing craft will have to be taken from Navy Department and placed under Army Department authority. There is danger that this will be done without coordination with Navy Department.

It has been suggested that the existing landing craft committee should be expanded to include representatives of amphibious force questions but the Naval Staff Committee matter forward had little vision of requirements in this connection as ^{his} ~~this~~ proposal for Army staff could be a liaison officer.

General Somervell presided in the last day or two over a large staff meeting regarding the invasion problem. British Staff were upset somewhat by the elementary nature of

Colonel Donovan

- 3 -

May 6, 1942

the discussion and because a number of preliminary points understood to have been dealt with while General Kimball was in London were reconsidered - this has caused the receipt of a telegram from British Washington planning to send a mission to

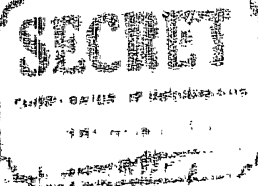
Captain Knox, at meeting with Henry de Vries, mentioned question of Commander and said he had made preliminary decisions with them. Captain replied that it was necessary for the Marines to be there already and to stay until the time that it was not intended to leave a safe harbor.

Plans to proceed to London and to the United States for the time being:

General Prescott	Commander in Chief
Colonel De Vries	Inspector
Major Conway	
Colonel McDonnell	Air

Hend

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO



FROM: Commander Toolley

DATE: 4/7/44

TO: Colonel Donovan

SUBJECT:

IRISH

J.I. Command
Group

1. J.I. Command, from the report of the mission that the J.I. Command is working with the organization of the J.I. Command.

Irish Air Force

2. Irish Air Force, from the report of the mission that the J.I. Command is working with the organization of the J.I. Command.

J.I. Command
Group

3. J.I. Command, from the report of the mission that the J.I. Command is working with the organization of the J.I. Command.

Irish Air Force
Group

4. Irish Air Force, from the report of the mission that the J.I. Command is working with the organization of the J.I. Command.

Landing Craft
Committee

5. An amphibious landing craft committee established in Washington to coordinate requirements, procurement, and distribution of landing craft. The British Joint Chiefs of Staff will be represented on this committee.